

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

SAUCELITO: SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872.

NO. 1.

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

Every Saturday.

MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

One month, or \$2.50 per year.

SING—One inch of space one month.

should be addressed to Editor.

Left in box on Steamer Princess.

THE HERALD.

men will act as Agents of this

San Rafael

Tomales

Rollins

Woodville

Olema

Nicasio

Saturday, June 8

ROAD TALK.

With this issue a full statement of the change proposed by the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company, to the people of Marin County. With the exception of an error in the typography, which made us say "San Quentin Creek" instead of San Antonio, on the west bank of which the line is proposed to run after leaving San Rafael, we have not learned of anything contained therein that needs alteration or amendment. As yet we are unable to declare what is the will of the people in reference to the proposition.

Another important movement has been made by the Company, which contemplates a grander scheme than any that has heretofore been developed before public notice. A. D. Moore, Esq., President of the Company, in behalf of the Board of Directors, has addressed the Committee of One Hundred, of San Francisco, by means of a printed circular, asking aid to assist in constructing the road as far north as Humboldt Bay.

"Aid," he says, "should be given to every legitimate and independent railroad enterprise that proposes to make our city (San Francisco) its terminus. We go further, and say that aid should be given to any independent railroad that traverses any of our great interior valleys and makes its terminus at such natural point as will enable it to tranship by water to San Francisco when direct communication by land is impossible." Entertaining these views, and also parenthetically claiming that the three-foot gauge road would carry "at least ten times as many passengers, and ten times as much freight as the Central Pacific Railroad now carries at half the cost for running expenses," Mr. Moore asks for one million dollars in the bonds of the city to aid in the construction of the road, in consideration whereof, he says, the Company will place their bonds in the European market at once, and will complete the road to Humboldt Bay within three years. He says that negotiations have been perfected in Frankfurt for the sale of \$1,500,000 of the bonds of the Company, as at present organized and projected, and that the cost of the road has been accurately estimated at \$19,000 per mile. In support of the new proposition and petition for aid, he says:

By some it will be asserted that the coast country north has already water communication and needs no railroad. This is an objection that will quickly vanish when the facts are made plain. It is true that the upper coast can be reached by water. But on the other hand, it has not a single good harbor from San Francisco to Puget Sound; it has not a single port where ships of any burthen can enter with safety. During the five winter months of the year, these ports are utterly unsafe, even for the small coasters that are used for the freighting business. During the last winter, over forty of these coasters have been wrecked in these treacherous harbors, a number equal to one-fourth of the entire coasting fleet. The large steamers that ply between here and Oregon do not stop at more than one point, although the passenger traffic alone at different points would amply compensate a more frequent stoppage. Owing to these causes, freights by sea are high and passage uncertain. For lumber, the average freight from points between the Russian River and Humboldt Bay to this port is at least six dollars per one thousand feet. To this must be added the expense of bringing the lumber from the mills to the coast, and the difficult and costly means of embarkation. A railroad along the coast would carry this lumber at a profit, and at rates of freight thirty-three per cent. lower than the rates charged by sea. If this is true as to freights on lumber, how much more true when applied to freight on other perishable articles, agricultural and manufactured, and above all when applied to passenger traffic?

Of the natural resources of the north coast counties, the immense areas and values of timber lands is referred to, while at the same time it is said that not one-tenth of the land is covered by forests.

The great body of the land is grazing and agricultural land. A fair sample of this land may be seen on the ocean shore of Marin and Sonoma counties, where for grazing and agricultural purposes it sells to-day for twenty to thirty-five dollars per acre. Above the Russian River, and thence north, are immense bodies of such land, not held in large grants or owned by speculators, as in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys and in the south of the State, but in large part open to preemption and settlement by poor men. That such lands are to-day not taken up, is owing entirely to the lack of roads and convenient communication. By looking at a map of the State and examining the immense watershed of the Klamath River, the Klamath River, the Mad River, the Smith River, with their tributaries and other rivers too numerous to mention, it will at once be seen that in mere extent this road will open up a region as large as either the Sacramento or San Joaquin valleys. When it is taken into consideration that moisture along the whole coast is always abundant and in sufficient supply, and crops never fail, it will be seen, that, in point of volume, the agricultural and dairy products of the regions drained by our Coast Railroad will at least equal in importance that of either of these valleys.

This circular will at last have the effect to awaken San Francisco capitalists to the importance of the region north of Saucelito, of which our town is the natural entrepot, and of which it is destined to be the metropolis.

Governor Stanford has been interviewed by an enterprising reporter intent on railroad matters. Without any equivocation or hesitancy, he has said that the terminus of the railroad system north of San Francisco and west of the Sacramento River, must finally be located in Saucelito. We do not doubt the fact of his opinion, which must be held by him in common with all who have studied the material development of the State, and its geographical necessities. We have long foreseen the realization of this idea, and that is why we speak confidently of our prospects for the future.

The Petaluma Daily Crescent, speaking of the necessity for immediate action in order to save the city from being ruined by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, says:

Petaluma's only remedy to save herself from being victimized by this iron-ribbed anaconda, which devours every living thing within its reach, is to do what has been talked of and proposed before; that is, to build by private enterprise or a joint stock company a road from Petaluma to Black Point, there connecting with a swift running boat to San Francisco.

In a subsequent issue it says:

Adopting the narrow-gauge plan, Petaluma can probably build and own her own road from here to Black Point at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. From Black Point, we are informed, parties have agreed to put on a boat of proper size and capacity to run to San Francisco in forty-five to sixty minutes, thus making a difference of fully three hours quicker time to San Francisco and back than by the present railroad line, and enough saved in one year in fare and freight to this section of the county to pay for the road.

And also:

Petaluma can expect nothing favorable from the Central Pacific, and her only redemption lies in such a railroad as we mention, or one to San Rafael or Saucelito.

We have endeavored to impress upon the people of Petaluma an idea of the importance of railroad connection with Saucelito, whereby rapid communication may be had with San Francisco, over a practicable route. Black Point is not far north of San Rafael. Why, then, do not the people of Petaluma adopt the last suggestion, which we quote from the Crescent, instead of attempting to operate a road independent of the general system to be adopted for the northern coast counties? Arrangements might perhaps be effected between them and the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company, whereby a connection with uniform gauge could be had at San Rafael. This plan would offer far greater inducements to capitalists and the people, and would insure cooperation in the scheme in Marin county.

THE TERMINAL FEVER.

This disease, after expending itself in Sacramento, Stockton, Oakland, and numerous other cities, is now raging in San Francisco. Several of the above named corporations have made two important discoveries—First, that it scares but does not kill; Second, that bleeding always cures it, but leaves the patient weak.

LARGE AND SMALL.

Sometimes our friends ask us why we do not enlarge the Herald, and say that it looks so little that people do not fairly appreciate its merits. We can only reply that the amount of advertising patronage extended to us does not warrant us in enlarging, and we do not intend to print a large sheet simply for glory. There are but few of our contemporaries large or small that publish more original and selected news matter than we do, though many of the large papers fill their numerous columns with a class of advertisements that we would not insert. As it is, our circulation and the few advertisements we have, enables us to conduct our paper as it best suits us and gives us a profit.

C. M. Stone in the American Newspaper Reporter prints his ideas on the subject of large papers and the results. He says:

"The business people of the community, who endeavor to give value received for money taken, are disgusted with the company that the publisher forces them to keep if they advertise in his paper, and so more or less of them withdraw. No legitimate business advertiser wishes to see his advertisement appear next Dr. —'s special medical card. Yet this is what is liable to be done every week by those newspaper men who insert this class. But few men—even among practical printers—realize the difference in cost between printing a medium-sized and a large paper; and after they once start on the mammoth sheet plan they can never cut down their size without losing subscribers and seeming small and mean in their own eyes, so they are forced to take everything in the way of advertising that offers, not alone for the payment which it brings, but also because it fills up" and saves so much weekly composition. When newspapermen and the public also learn not to measure newspapers by the number of square yards in their surface, but rather by what is in them, I shall look for a remedy for many of the abuses and evils which I have endeavored to set forth in this article."

Mr. Coglan has written a letter to a gentleman in Petaluma, assuring him that the settlers on the lands near the line of the North Pacific Coast Railroad can rest assured that they will not be disturbed by the passage of the bill to give a grant of land to the Company, and that he will oppose all such grants. We believe the bill will not pass, but we are a little surprised that Mr. Coglan should use language implying that the passage of the bill would deprive the settlers of their lands. It is expressly provided that every settler established on the land before the passage of the bill shall be entitled to have his title perfected in the same manner as if no railroad were built, so that so far as his own personal interests are concerned those men already in possession would gain and not lose by the bill. They would get a railroad without cost to themselves. The losers would be the poor men who after the passage of the bill might want to settle on the land which would otherwise be open to them. After observing Mr. Coglan's zeal for the Goat Island bill, we are unable to perceive the consistency in his hostility to railroad grants.

There will be no danger that a bad man can be elected to fill the Presidential chair if proper discretion is used by voters in selecting their man or woman from among the numerous candidates. First we have Judge Davis, the labor reformer, then Greeley, prohibitory tariff on a free trade platform. Mrs. Woodhull the radical commune representative, Chas. F. Adams, a Royal Arch Mason on the Anti-Masonic ticket, and George Francis Train, the self-nominated candidate, to represent all the isms. If voters are not satisfied with any of these they can fall back on Grant, the Republican candidate, or the gentleman who will be nominated by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore. You pay your money and take your choice.

Missouri is now added to the States which believe that the State Prison should be a source of remuneration rather than of expense to the Government. Of its nine hundred convicts, two hundred and fifty are employed at paying wages, and on the erection of several large factories near the Penitentiary the whole number will be engaged. Let California cease projecting branch prisons and perfect the arrangements of the present one to make it a self-paying institution.

The Republican Convention of Colorado adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, Horace Greeley, with the immense influence of his journal, the New York Tribune, has for many years past, in the blood-stained history of western progress and settlement, raised his voice and yielded his pen in favor of the Indian and against the frontier settler and pioneer, therefore be it

Resolved, That he is not entitled to and should not receive any political support from the people of the Western States and Territories for President of the United States, regardless of all political considerations.

Unfortunately the citizens of our Territories are not privileged to vote for President. If they were the friends of Colyer would meet with but little support from them.

It is refreshing to observe the coolness of the Bulletin in heading its State dispatches as specials, when the same have appeared in all the morning papers. The Call pursues the same course, although its "tender" publishes them the evening before. They are verily lost to all sense of consistency when they know that the least examination will expose their deception.

A Mr. Sterling, Ky., correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes that the Democratic Convention met at that place and passed a resolution pledging the Democracy to the support of Greeley and Brown if nominated at Baltimore, and adds:

"The Democrats of this county will cheerfully vote for Greeley, and I have yet to see the first rebel soldier who will not support the Cincinnati ticket."

The Republican National Convention held at Philadelphia on the 6th inst., re-nominated U. S. Grant for President and Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. After the Democrats make their nominations at Baltimore, the political pot will boil till the Ides of November.

The San Francisco Call and Chronicle are having a very wordy dispute about the extent of their circulations. Each accuses the other of lying, and perhaps this is the only portion of their statements which is true.

Modern Miracles.

How easy it is to perform miracles in modern times is a matter of daily demonstration. At Nanterre near Paris, is a well of water, not distinguishable from ordinary water. It belongs to the Bishop of Davaul. It is in charge of one of his ecclesiastics. An image of Saint Catherine is suspended over the well, signifying that the waters are miraculously endowed with healing powers by that lady saint.

Like a prophet in his own country, this miraculous saintism has small reputation at home. But it has a bottling establishment that does a large and very lucrative business in filling orders of faithful believers from all other parts of France, particularly those farthest away. Certifications of miraculous cures pour in every month and are open to inspection. They fill several large quarto volumes. Circulars are regularly issued, with accounts of miraculous cures of cases "given up by the doctors."

A favorite motto from Scripture is always paraded, such as:

"In his sickness Asa sought not the Lord, but the physicians—and Asa slept with his Fathers." Rather rough on the doctors.

In the month of August Saint Catherine's well dries up. To keep up the orders, a cask of the water is stored till the springs rise again. Meantime, the water of a neighboring well is used instead; a few drops from Saint Catherine's being added. This is a pathetic delusion, though not caring to be known, is found to have the full measure of miracle—its healing power which is attributed to the undrugged waters of the Saint herself.

All that is wanted to remove these miracles, from the domain of ridicule to the empire of faith, is antiquity.

Time moulders unto sanctity many a legend, which in its native home was but a shaft for ridicule.

An elderly lady who had just arrived in one of our interior towns a few mornings since by railroad, rushed to the telegraph office and pulling a big key out of her pocket, handed it to the operator and asked him to send it to the next station. She said that she had locked her house door and her old man could not get in for his dinner. Of course the doctor sent it.

An exceedingly lucky Dr. Roberts claims to have picked up a \$200,000 diamond in Arkansas. A brilliant discovery.

CELITO.

CORRESPONDENT.

...aces get worn out with our
and fog, we look about for
enjoy a respite. Some go
to the White Sulphur Springs, to
take Tahoe or the Big Tree, while just at our doors,
within half an hour's sail, cover, at Sausalito, we
have a delightful climate and the loveliest views in
California. Many a time when depressed both in
mind and body by our gray summer weather, I have
to Sausalito and spent a happy day under the
shade of its pleasant trees, or in its bright sunshine,
sheltered from the bleak northwest winds by the
hills lying behind it, and free from the fogs which
brood over the city, one may wander with pleasure
for hours among the trees, now fragrant with the
blossoms of the horse-chestnut and the wild-grape,
or recline upon the turfy banks and take in the
charming scene before him. Surrounded by the
sparkling pale-green water lies Angel Island, with
Camp Reynolds snugly nestled in a cozy ravine. To
the right rises Alcatraz, its fortifications bustling
with cannon while in the distance seen through the
mist and haze of the city, the
embered dreams of our youth where
ance all was mysterious. Boats with
sails float lightly over the
ow and then a steamer with
its living freight for China and Japan, sails
majestically out the Golden Gate, to return with
precious spices, tea and silk from the Old World,
so lately opened to the commerce of the New. I ob-
serve many improvements in Sausalito during the
last six months. Several comfortable houses have
been built, some for permanent residence and others
for the lovely summer days, which we fail to find in
San Francisco. One of these has been built by Gen.
H. A. Cobb and another by Mr. Tillinghast, the
banker. They are all on one floor, with the kitchen
attached, Southern fashion, and surrounded by
broad balconies and large gardens, are truly deligh-
ful. Placed below the brow of the hill, far enough
to be entirely sheltered from the north wind, with
the grounds sloping down to the Bay, the whole
charming scene lies before you, filling the mind with
great peace and delight. Here can the young in-
dulge in delicious dreams of the future and the aged
in reminiscence of happiness enjoyed, more
than all, the man of many cares can here lay them
down, resting body and mind, so often overtaxed in
the busy turmoil of life. Peace is emphatically
written on all things here, you feel it in the hushed
whispering of the leaves, in the soft lapping of the
waves on the shore and the gentle sounds of domes-
tic life from farmyard and field. When weary of
your repose, you can be furnished at the landing
with horses and vehicles with which to enjoy the
romantic rides in the vicinity, from which you re-
turn with the brisk appetite so long wanting in the
city. As a suburban residence, there is no peer to
Sausalito in all the State and that people are begin-
ning to appreciate the fact is shown from the num-
ber of lots already secured, many of which will be
covered with buildings this season. That trans-
ient visitors must be many, is proved by the four or
five trips made by the steamer "Princeton" each day,
at that four hotels, including one of excellent re-
gale kept by a Frenchman, are creditably supported.
For charming climate and delicious views I
can assert, there is no place in the State to equal
Sausalito.
E. M. W.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 4th, 1872.

READING ON THE CARS. From the strain on the
eyes, every one feels that reading on cars in motion
is injurious. But people will do it. On this ac-
count we inform them how it may be done with com-
parative safety. Put your car-ticket below the printed
line, as you are reading. It serves to give some en-
lightenment to the line of vision and limit the lateral
excursion of the eye, thus preventing a disorienting. A card
given a slit, that would reveal but one line
of a time would be much better. We think it neces-
sary to furnish our readers with this information in
anticipation of the time when the various roads yet
to be built from our town will furnish the cars for
them to read in.

Monsieur de Paris.

The late Monsieur de Paris, guillotined, had one
favorite machine which he christened Jacqueline.
As its perfection ever excited his ardent delight
he practiced with calves upon it and handled its ma-
chinery with a precision that few have attained. His
salary was 2,000 francs a year. He lived in a pretty
villa just out of Paris, and maintained his children
at fashionable institutions of learning, under false
names. They did not know their father's occupation.
When work was to be performed he was notified at
midnight, and to get his hand up, he beheaded a
calf or two on Jacqueline, had a nice breakfast, and
subsequently executed his victims with neatness and
despatch that challenged public admiration. There
liked his manner so well, and gave him such abun-
dant opportunity of displaying it, that the old man
declared the President would kill him with over-
work. It seems he did.

"CHEER" Commercial Gent (to swell who was
smoking a fragrant Havana). "Would you oblige me,
sir, by changing into another carriage, or putting
your cigar out for me?" Swell (nonchalantly). "O,
certainly." (Throws his cigar out of the window.)
Commercial Gent, (complacently producing and
lighting his meerschaum). "Sorry to trouble you, but
I never can enjoy my pipe when there's a bad weed
going."

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

THE funds derived from the new Social Evil
ordinance, at St. Louis, have already reached
\$40,000.

ORTHODOX DIVINITY.—Parker, Bishop of Oxford,
being asked by an acquaintance what was the best
body of divinity, answered, "That which can help
a man to keep a coach and six horses."

THE WORKING PEOPLE.—The cooper in Boston
are asking an advance of wages to three dollars a
day, and also, an increase of two cents each on the
rates for making flour barrels. It is reported that
the employers are generally paying the advanced
prices.

STIMULANTS AND NARCOTICS. A recent German
treatise on stimulants and narcotics estimates that
infusion of coffee leaves is used by two million per-
sons, Paraguay tea by ten million persons, chicory,
either pure or mixed with coffee, by forty million
persons, cocoa, either as chocolate or in some other
form, by fifty million persons. Betel-nut is chewed or
smoked by one hundred million persons, hashish is chewed or
smoked by three hundred million persons, and opium is
used by four hundred million persons. Chinese tea is drunk by five hundred million persons,
and tobacco is smoked, chewed or snuffed by the
greater part of the inhabitants of the world.

IN the employment of Messrs. Harper & Bro-
thers are several heads of departments who have
been in their service from twenty-five to fifty-two
years. The steadiness with which subordinates re-
main in that establishment is, in this country, quite
exceptional. Their enormous business, for example,
is in charge of a young gentleman, Mr. Rosenquist,
who learned his trade with them. His father, Mr.
P. N. Rosenquist, whom he succeeded, also learned
his trade with the Harpers, and was for many of the
same department for thirty-five years. Mr. Farrington,
who has charge of their paper department, has
been with them nearly fifty-two years, and the same
son, Fletcher Harper Farrington, who is likewise
in their service. Mr. Henry Marsh, foreman of the
composing room, has been just half a century in
their employment, and he has a son who has been
with them eighteen years.

DURING the performance at the new Gaiety The-
atre, West Hartlepool, a few days ago, of a party
of Japanese strolling themselves. The "Great Dragon
Troupe," an accident befell a woman who performs
upon the high slack wire and twisted rope. As she
was ascending the latter, which stretched from the
stage, of an angle of about forty-five degrees to the
front of the gallery, and when she had reached with-
in half a dozen feet of the top, she became so
startled by a man striking a match just in front of
her eyes that she lost her balance and fell into the
pit, a depth of some forty feet. "A wild scream from
the audience bespoke the terror occasioned by the
accident, but the performer rose to her feet almost
instantly, apparently little the worse, and stepped
forward to the stage, where she completed her per-
formance. Her injuries, as also those of the people
upon whom she alighted, were confined to a few
bruises and scratches.

IRELAND.—The report of the Registrar-General of
Ireland for 1871, just published, shows a net decrease
of 25,847 acres in the quantity of land under culti-
vation below the previous year's returns. Potatoes
had increased by 14,851 acres, mangel-wurzel by
6,490 acres, and hay by 55,193 acres. All the other
crops show a decrease, wheat by 15,395 acres, oats
by 83,903 acres, barley by 20,306 acres, rye by 242
acres, turnips by 12,024 acres, cabbage by 1,271 acres,
and flax by 38,740 acres. In the estimated total pro-
duce of the principal cereal crops there was a de-
crease of 2,427,536 bushels. Potatoes had decreased
by 1,424,804 tons, cabbage by 11,366 tons, flax by 17,
841 tons, and hay by 71,919 tons. The only crops
that exhibit an increase are turnips by 304,930 tons,
and mangel wurzel by 108,948 tons. The emigration
returns for 1871 show that the number of emigrants
who left Irish ports in that year was 72,004, a de-
crease of 3,476 compared with 1870. The number of
males who emigrated was 41,924, and the number of
females was 30,080.

A LONDON letter to the Buffalo Commercial Ad-
vertiser says:

The Earl of Londale has bequeathed to his
nephew, the successor to his title, nearly the whole
immense landed estates in his possession, the mag-
nificent domain of Lowther, in Westmoreland, and his
residence on Carlton Terrace, two houses thrown in
one, and filled with objects of art of very great
value. He has also named him residuary legatee a
contingency which it is expected will yield \$250,000.
To Mr. William Lowther, M. P. for Westmoreland,
and next brother to the Earl, he has devised his
estate at Harrogate, in Surrey, valued at over £50,000,
together with a handsome legacy in money. To his
two children he has left the sum of £130,000 each,
together with legacies of £20,000 to each of their
sons. He has left £5,000 each to several of his
friends, and the like sum to each of his executors
and to his private secretary. To his attendant he
has devised a life interest in the sum of £20,000, in
addition to an annuity of £500 already secured to
her. To a distant cousin he leaves £15,000, and to a
nephew £20,000, all these legacies being duty free.
Altogether, his will disposes of estates of the value
of nearly £100,000 a year, and of a personality not
far short of £4,000,000.

Florida Railroad Travelling.

A St. Augustine, Fla., correspondent of the Boston
Advertiser writes thus of the St. John's River Rail-
road:

The rails are made of wood, and have not even the
old-fashioned iron strap rail which the roads of old
times had, and as the wood soon wears out, the cars
are sometimes on and sometimes off the track, and
the traveller's mind is constantly in a very uncer-
tain state, hardly knowing when he is at one mo-
ment, and not having the least idea where he will
be at the next.

The train consists of three cars, the first or palace
car is an ordinary street-car, and is drawn by two
horses, the next is simply a box on wheels, without
a bit of glass in its windows, so that if it rains at
all, or is a little cold, the traveller is jammed along
in a sort of "black Maria." This elegant coach is
drawn by two mules, two good, honest, long eared
mules, who do their best with an occasional bit of
encouragement from the driver's heavy whip. The
third car resembles an English car by a slight stretch
of the imagination, and has as a motive power an
old, very old horse, who, to keep up the appear-
ance of a railroad, puffs and blows, from some dis-
tance which he has, and succeeds admirably in mak-
ing a noise very much like his iron cousin.

A GERMAN, while crossing the Allegheny moun-
tains during the winter, states: "But you got up-
per mountain his foot slipped him on the ice and he
came down on the broad of his back with his face
sticking in the mud, and here he stood."

LOOSE THREADS.

LODGING-HOUSE BREAD.—'Tis but a little faded
dough.

STREAM is a servant that sometimes blows up its
master.

TAKE a small cloud and watch it, if it grow lar-
ger rain is coming.

A MILLMAN is generally very sensible of any kind-
ness. He will cry if you give him a shilling July.

THE man who was blown to atoms by a nitro-
glycerine explosion has been pronounced by his phy-
sician "out of danger."

TRAGEDY soldiers profess to love the wives they
leave behind them, they, somehow, generally go
away in transports. July.

A DISHFUL of Darwin has informed us that, after
years of study, he had discovered the connecting
link between dogs and sausages.

A DUCHESSE put the following sign on his prein-
tense. "Mebbe you don't better had that count here
even you don't get some goodness and it."

A WIDOWS minister, desirous of getting a prac-
tical illustration of the text, "All flesh is grass,"
got in the way of a mowing machine and nearly lost
his life.

SOMEHOW or other each Congressman has this term
managed to get along with forty knives, twenty-six
gold pens, twenty-two hair brushes, and sixty dozen
of scented soap.

A LITTLE Boston boy, after saving his pennies for
two years, took his small hoard from the bank,
bought a piggy bank, and put it off, and lost his
hoard. If this isn't a warning to small Boston boys,
what is it?

ONE of our august senators, who is getting a lit-
tle bald, was the other day asked by his hair. "Papa,
are you still growing?" "No, dear, what makes you
think so?" "Because the top of your head is coming
through your hair."

PATENT SAFETY. Portly Female: Be careful,
cabinman, I'm so afraid of him tumbling down. It's
very slippery on the asphaltum. "Cabby—All right,
madam. You not well back, madam, and I'm blessed if
he could go down if he tried!" Punch.

THE hardest thing that has been said of Mr.
Greely is the remark of a Welsh parson in Bergham,
Pa., which actually asserts that "Bip ginny if Greely
miffn drump tampl nypunt scripge up Prilintyl
of gusha drilintz boggly in writt ywynniz dr gun
nozt."

THE scratched face of an elderly citizen who has
a young, handsome, and rather vain wife, is accounted
for as follows: "My dear," she said, "people say I
walk like an Andalusian. Do you think so?" "All
but the An," was the brutal reply. Whereupon,
she went for him.

AN honest farmer, who had just finished his first
term of jury duty, being asked by a neighbor how
he liked it, replied that since his return home his
attention had been constantly occupied in trying to
discover some mode by which he could cheat his
neighbor a thing which had never before occurred
to him to attempt.

THE Speaker of the New York Assembly was an-
noyed by the clapping of hands in the gallery, one
day lately, and sent the Sergeant-at-arms to arrest
the offender. That official seized an armed sol-
dier and had got way down stairs with him be-
fore he discovered he had only one hand, and conse-
quently could not clap.

WHICH-HALER. Spokesman of the delegation of
the burghesses of Shutebury, who waits upon our
friend Hodge with reference to his pasting, the like-
ness of the respected mayor, to be placed in the
town hall. "We thought, Mr. Stodge, we should
like a half-length portrait, for which we would pay
a hundred pounds." Painter. "And which half,
vertically, gentlemen, would you propose I should
paint for that sum?"

"I don't look you like anything," said a young gardener
to his sweetheart, as he gently pressed her hand.
"Ditto" said she, returning the pressure. The ar-
dent lover, who was no scholar, was sorely puzzled
to know the meaning of ditto. The next day, being
at work with his father, he said, "Father, what is
the meaning of ditto?" "Why," said the old man,
"this is one cabbage-head and it's 'ditto'—yes father."
"Well, that's ditto," "That it is," ejaculated the
indignant son, "then she called me a cabbage
head."

FEATHERS IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS. A gentleman
called on a young lady, who was engaged in making
soap, but when she saw the gentleman coming, left
to make her toilet. Her mother, excited and
told what she had been doing. In a few moments
the young lady came into the room, nicely dressed,
and ready to entertain her company. As she came
in her mother said, "I have told Mr. that
you had been making soap, and would be in soon."
The gentleman looked at her and, wishing to com-
pliment her beauty, said, "Soap? why you look
as if you had never seen any soap."

A LADY was asked by her biddy about the nature
of the next world, and whether it would be just like
this. The lady being blessed with a happy family,
of eleven children, had a skeleton in the house in
the shape of a stocking-basket that never gets empty,
at whose side she had spent many a weary mid-
night hour in darning. With this spectacle before
her eyes, she replied to the girl, playfully "I don't
think we shall be required to darn stockings after
midnight." "Sure, and that's true for you, mum;
for all the pictures of angels I have ever seen were
barefooted."

IN a little village in Virginia there lived a family
named Ransom. They were not pious people, and
they never went to church. Once, however, during
a revival, the family were prevailed upon to attend
preaching. When they made their reluctant and
tardy appearance the service had begun, and they
had scarcely taken their seats, when the preacher
gave out the first hymn, reading it somewhat thus:
"Return, ye rascals! sinners, home." "All right!"
cried the head of the Ransoms, getting up in a rage,
and clapping his hat on his head. "Come along old
woman and gals, we'll go home fast enough, and
everybody in the church knows we didn't want to
come."

A TOUCHING incident is reported from Chattanooga.
An utter stranger called on a respectable farmer last
week, and asked him if his house had not been
robbed during the war. The farmer replied that it
had, and said the stranger, "was one of a marauding
party that took it. I took a little silver locket."
That locket," said the farmer, bursting into tears,
"had been worn by my dear, dear child." "Here it
is," replied the stranger, visibly affected, "I am
right, let me make restitution, here are \$20 for your
little son." He gave the farmer a \$20 bill and re-
ceived \$20 in change. He then wrung the farmer's
hand warmly and left. The farmer has since dried
his tears and loaded his shot gun. The \$20 bill was
bad.

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